

Chrysodomus tabulatus Baird. Orcas Island, common, living and dead.

Buccinum cyaneum Brug. Ellamar.

Alectrion (*Tritia*) *mendica* Gld. (*Nassa mendica* Gld.). Orcas Island.

Marginella (*Volutella*) *pyriformis* Cpr. Orcas Island.

Columbella (*Nitidella*) *gouldi* Cpr. Orcas Island.

Amphissa corrugata Rve. Orcas Island, common.

Bela fidicula Gld. Orcas Island, 8 specimens living.

Natica clausa Brod. Orcas Island, Port Graham.

Polinices (*Euspira*) *lewisii* Gld. (*Lunatia lewisii* Gld.). Ballard Beach, common.

Polinices pallidus Brod. & Sby. Orcas Island, Ellamar.

Velutina laevigata Fleming. Orcas Island, not rare.

Galerus fastigiatus Gld. Orcas Island, very common on stones and other shells.

Crepidula dorsata Brod. Orcas Island.

Crepidula grandis Midd. Port Graham.

Crepidula navicelloides Nutt. Orcas Island.

Trichotropis cancellata Hds. Orcas Island, common.

Tachyrynchus lacteola Cpr. (*Mesalia lacteola* Cpr.). Dredged and on shore Orcas Island.

Caecum hemphilli Stearns. Ellamar.

Eulima micans Cpr. Orcas Island.

Turbonilla (*Pyrgolampros*) *alaskana* Dall. Orcas Island.

Turbonilla (*Pyrgolampros*) *taylori* D. & B. Ballard Beach.

(*To be continued.*)

ON *OPEAS GOODALLI* MILLER.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

The species commonly called *Opeas goodalli* is the most slender and acuminate of the American *Opeas*. Its history has been given in detail in the Manual of Conchology, XVIII, pp. 200-203 (1906), but in common with other authors I overlooked the fact that the name was preoccupied. The species will henceforth be known as *Opeas pumilum* (Pfr.). The references may be found in full in the Manual, but the following synopsis of synonyms may be useful :

Helix goodalli Miller, 1822, not *Helix goodalli* Ferussac, 1821, see Man. Conch., XIX, p. 295.

Bulimus clavulus Turton, 1831, not *Bulimus clavulus* Lamarck, 1822.

Bulimus pumilus Pfr., 1840.

NEW SHELLS FROM THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

In sorting and labeling a lot of shells dredged in the Gulf of California near La Paz, in 10-30 fathoms, sandy bottom, the following species were discovered and appear to be undescribed:

Hindsia perideris n. sp.

Shell of about ten whorls, the nucleus smooth white of about two whorls, the subsequent whorls (except the last) slowly enlarging, forming a slender acute spire, the last whorl suddenly larger; sculpture of about six slightly protractive axial ribs, strong and rounded, following each other up the spire in a gently receding spiral, with much wider interspaces, most prominent at the periphery of the whorls, but traceable to the canal; these are crossed between the sutures by six rounded, subequally spaced spiral threads with much wider interspaces (the space between the posterior thread and the suture widest of all), a little swollen where they override the ribs; on the last whorl finer intercalary threads appear, and on the canal are seven or eight stronger, spirally striated cords; aperture subcircular, not lirate within, with a produced, simple peritreme, and behind it a wide, strong, rounded varix over-ridden by the spiral sculpture; canal short, closed when adult, pointed and strongly recurved. The color of the shell is mostly yellowish-white, with a basal and sometimes a sutural brownish spiral band, which shows more or less in the interior of the aperture.

Length of shell 28.5; of last whorl 18; of aperture 5.6; max. diameter of last whorl exclusive of the varix 12.0; including the varix 15.0 mm.

Type U. S. N. Mus., 96658, from 21 fathoms, others from 27 fathoms.

This shell has much resemblance to *Hindsia acuminata* Rve., the